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اسم المادة: علم اللغة التقابلى

اسم الكلية: التربية

تاريخ الامتحان:25/٥/٢٠١٣

الفرقة: الثالثة عام

الشعبة: اللغة الانجليزية

First question :

Both English and Arabic Speakers use different politeness strategies to communicate.

Explain and discuss giving examples where possible to support your answer.

Answer key

Both English and Arabic Speakers use different politeness strategies to communicate. Politeness strategies can be summarized as four main strategies with their subdivisions as follows:

1. Bald on Record

This strategy is a direct way of saying things, without any minimisation to the imposition, in a direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way, e.g. imperative form without any redress: ''Wash your handsWash hands

2.   Positive Politeness Strategies
         1 Noticing, attending to H St.
         2 Exaggeration St.
         3 Intensifying interest to H St.
         4 Using in-group identity makers St.
         5 Seeking agreement St.
         6 Avoiding disagreement St.
         7 Presupposition/ raise/ assert common ground St.
         8 Joking St.
         9 Asserting or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's
           wants St.
         10 Offering and promising St.
         11 Being optimistic St.
         12 Including both S and H in the activity St.
         13 Giving (or ask) reasons St.
         14 Assuming or asserting reciprocity St.
         15 Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding,
         cooperation)

3. Negative Politeness

Negative politeness attends to a person's negative face needs and includes indirectness and apologies. It expresses respect and consideration.

Strategy 1: Being conventionally indirect
Strategy 2: Questioning, hedge
Strategy 3: Being pessimistic
Strategy 4: Minimizing the imposition, Rx
Strategy 5: Giving deference
Strategy 6: Apologizing
Strategy 7: Impersonalising S and H
Strategy 8: Stating the FTA as a general rule
Strategy 9: Nominalization
Strategy 10: Going on record and incurring a debt, or as not indebting H

4. Off record Strategy Off-

This strategy is the indirect strategy. It uses indirect language and removes the speaker from the potential to being imposing, e.g. off-record strategies, which consist of all types of hints, metaphors, tautologies, etc. `Gardening makes your hands dirty`. Off-Record utterances can be constructed in a number of ways:

Strategy 1:Giving hints
Strategy 2: Giving association clues
Strategy 3: Presupposition
Strategy 4: Understating
Strategy 5: Overstating
Strategy 6: Using tautologies
Strategy 7: Using contradictions
Strategy 8: Being ironic
Strategy 9: Using metaphors
Strategy 10: Using rhetorical questions
Strategy 11: Being ambiguous
Strategy 12: Being vague
Strategy 13: Over-generalization
Strategy 14: Displacing H
Strategy 15: Being incomplete, using ellipsis

A student can mention at least four strategies for each of the last three groups and the first one joined with examples of both English and Arabic spoken language.

Second question:

1. **Both English and Arabic Speakers use different maxims of cooperation to communicate. However, it is usually difficult to observe all maxims. Some maxims are therefore sometimes violated but made up for by using implicature.**

   Explain and discuss giving examples where possible to support your answer.

The Cooperative Principle

"Make your contribution such as required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged" Grice (1975:45)

The Maxims

1. Quantity Make your contribution as informative as is required

   Do not make your contribution more informative than is required

2. Quality Do not say what you believe to be false

   Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence

3. Relation

   Be relevant

4. Manner

   Avoid obscurity of expression

   Avoid ambiguity

   Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity)

   Be orderly

The four maxims should be explained with examples from both English and Arabic spoken languages.

A student should also mentioned that in case a speaker breaks either by violating or by floating a maxim conversational implicature is used as a make-up strategy to breach the breakage. This should also be supported by examples from both English and Arabic.

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